DISMISSED NEGRO SERGEANT ON THE BROWNSVILLE RAID.

He Says the Firing Did Not Sound as If It Came From Springfield Rifles-All the Guns of His Company Found in Proper Condition and the Ammunition Intact.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Former Sergeant Mingo Saunders, who has been made famous since the discharge without honor of the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville raid, was the principal witness this morning before the enate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the incident. Mingo is s very black negro of the plantation type a the days before the war.

He impressed the members of the committee with his earnestness and apparent veracity as he told his story in detail and with elaborate use of military terms and expressions from the manual. He was first sergeant of Company B and at the time of his discharge without honor had been nearly twenty-six years in the service and would soon have been eligible to retirement on a pension. During all that time, he said, he had never been in trouble of any kind.

Saunders said he was married and lived outside the barracks. He was aroused by the firing, and on going to quarters several bullets which were fired from the town whistled past his head. The firing, he said, seemed to him as if done by Winchesters, six-shooters and perhaps some Mausers. He did not distinguish the shots of any Springfield rifles, which were used by the garrison at Fort Brown.

When the call to arms was sounded: Saunders said, there was some difficulty in opening the gun racks of his company, and the order to break them open was given by one of the Lieutenants of the company. When the company lined up and the roll was called he said a private attempted to crouch down so as to be protected by the wall surrounding the barracks.

"The firing was still going on," testified Saunders, "and I told him to stand up, and if he was killed to die like a soldier."

Lieut. Lorison, the company commander, he said, cautioned the witness to keep the men in restraint, but to defend the fort in case an assault was made upon it.

Saunders said that at inspection the morning after the shooting all the guns of his company were found in proper condition. He also accounted for the ammunition. When the Twenty-fifth came to Fort

Brown, he said, they brought along a box of loose cartridge shells, which was on the rear porch of the barracks. The Mexicans were accustomed to going into the barracks and carrying off anything they could pick up. They took away caps, clothing and even arctic overshoes which the men had brought from the North. They also picked up the cartridge shells

In answer to questions by Senator Foraker, Saunders said he was not implicated in the raid himself and knew of no one who was. He had resorted to one ruse after another to get information from the men of his company regarding the affair, but had always failed.

Senator Foraker read from the report of Gen. Garlington, wherein he stated that subsequently Saunders had come to him and asked to be exempted from the dismissal threatened by the President.

"Did you go to Gen. Garlington and make "Did you go to Gen. Garlington and make"

any such request?" asked Senator Foraker.
"Yes, sir, I did," replied the witness. "I
told him what my service had been in Cuba
and the Philippines, of the engagements
in which I had taken part and what my
record had been. I told him, I says, 'General,
I'sa a pare man and I server my country. I'se a pore man, and I serves my country honest and faithful for the Government and befo' I'd tell you a lie, General, I suffers my life to be destroyed, my body to ried in the earth and cattle grass from the substance of my blood; but now I'se to be cast out in the world a condemned man, but I tells you honest I don't know nuthun 'bout who did that

When asked why he had made a special ples for himself the witness said he was obliged to look out for Saunders first; he knew he was not guilty and if any others were they should be punished. Saunders had not completed his state-

ment when the committee adjourned to-day.

The committee has been investigating the Brownsville affair for a week, and there has not been a word of evidence adduced thus far tending to reveal the identity of a back of the same argued in the shooties. single man engaged in the shooting. Nine witnesses have thus far been examined. and in general their testimony has been the same. There are still nearly thirty ex-members of the regiment who have been summoned and are here to be heard. At the present rate of progress the last man will not be heard before the close of the ession. It is costing about \$100 a day to pay the witnesses and their expenses. In addition to this cost the Government is paying the expense of bringing the men here, and they have come from all parts of the country.

TURN TABLES ON BROWNSVILLE. Major Penrose's Defence Aims to Show That

Police Shot Up the Negro Soldiers. DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 11.-New tactics were dopted by the defence to-day in the Major Penrose court-martial.

To-day's move would seem to be for the purpose of proving that citizens of Brownswere the raiders and were trying to "shoot up" the negro soldiers instead of the negro soldiers "shooting up" the town. Col. Glenn had Police Lieutenant Domingues of Brownsville on the witness stand

der cross-examination nearly all day. Col. Glenn developed the fact that in summer the Brownsville police wear khaki uniforms and felt hats similiar to those worn in the army. The defence sought to prove that it was policemen thus uniformed who created the reign of terror on the night Col. Glenn developed the fact that in sum August 13 and that they resembled nited States soldiers. It was also proved that there were seven policemen thus uni-formed on duty that night, that all of them are Mexicans, and all dark enough to be easily mistaken for negroes.

TO FORM FEDERAL UNIONS. Long Conference on Scheme Between Of-

ficials of the A. F. L. and the C. F. U. The question of forming what is known as Federal Unions may come up at the conferences of officers of the American Federation of I abor and representatives of unions in the Central Federated Union which began yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Federal unions are formed in cases where there are not enough men organized in one trade to form a strong union. No Federal unions have ever been formed by the American Federation of Labor here.

The C. F. U. was represented at yesterday s conference by six delegates and the nittee of the federation consists of James Duncan, first vice-president; James O'Connell, second vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary. The conference lasted all day and all evening and will

ence lasted all day and all evening and will continue to-day. A long line of representatives of unions involved in the trouble waited yesterday for the turn of each union while the conferences were going on. Secretary Harrison said last evening:

"This is a committee of consiliation. It is bringing the representatives of the labc, unions here to assist them in restoring harmony. There is not one of the trades that does not want to remain in the Central Federated Union and I have no doubt that harmony will be restored. I do not think as matters appear to me now that there will be any need to form Federal I mions in this ty."

MINGO SAUNDERS A WITNESS. | MONTROSE GALLERY | CONFESSIONS IN THE SENATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE THE THE THE PARTY OF THE

The Exhibition of Pictures EDMUND C. TARBELL

CONTINUES THROUGH THE WEEK OPEN LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

TOLD THEY MUST NOT FIGHT.

FIVE GOVERNMENTS WARN NICA-RAGUA AND HONDURAS.

Nicaragua's Minister Says His Government Doesn't Want War-Charges That Honduras Violated Treaty of Corinto -Trouble Puzzles Our State Department

five Governments—the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador-is being brought to bear upon Honduras and Nicaragua to keep them from going to war, and it is now considered likely that the efforts of the peacemakers will be successful. At a conference at the State Department to-day between Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Señor Creel the new Mexican Ambassador, it was decided that identical notes should be sent by the United States and Mexico to the two prospective belligerents, urging that they refrain from actual hostilities and suggesting that they renew the recently dissolved arbitration tribunal in Salvador.

Rules for the suggested arbitration are outlined in the notes. Similar communications will be sent to the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras by those of Costa Rica, Guaternala and Salvador. Thus Honduras and Nicaragua find the whole of Central America arrayed against their desire to go to war, and the expressions to be contained in the notes will doubtless discourage the pugnacious nations to such an extent that the impending squabble will soon be called off.

Officials of the Government here find great difficulty in ascertaining what the wo Central American countries have to fight about. The only thing that has appeared so far is that some Honduras troops invaded Nicara, usn territory some time ago and there, in a fuss that ensued when the troops attempted to capture escaping revolutionists, killed some Nicaraguan sol diers. The dispute that followed was submitted to arbitration in Salvador. The Government here can see no reason why it should not be settled by arbitration and this will be pretty forcibly indicated to the two countries in the notes which are to be

Senor Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, went to the State Department to-day and had a long conference with the officials there. The Minister said after the conference that he did not believe the squabble would go so far as actual hostilities and suggested that an arbitration might be arranged. Nicaragua, he maintained, was not responsible for the present crisis, as had been charged by Honduras, but the latter was really to blame.

The Minister has received a telegram from his Government saying that Presi-dent Bonilla of Honduras had violated provisions of the Treaty of Corinto, a convention concluded between the quintet of Central American States several years ago. The Minister does not know in just the treaty, but the despatch is taken to refer to the invasion of Nicaragua by the Honduras soldiers.

Each country blames the other for the difficulties, but the details have not been received in Washington. Sefior Corea says that Nicaragua has no desire to engage in war, having nothing whatever to fight for, and he added that he did not believe Honduras would care to engage with Nicaragua, the latter having by far the more powerful

military organization. The Government here has been waiting for some request or suggestion from one or the other of the belligerents for a tender of good offices looking toward an adjustment, but when the situation seemed to become more critical and no such request came it was decided to go ahead with representations anyway.

SNOW CHECK GAME.

Trucking Company Suspected It and Get a Detective to Spy. David Canavan of Canavan Brothers'

Company, which has charge of the removal of the snow on the West Side between Forty-second and Twelfth streets, was the complainant in the West Side court yesterday against John J. Hagan, an independent boss truckman, and John A. Seery, a checke employed by the company. He charged that the two had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the company of \$75.

In the system of checking the number of loads of snow the truckman removes each driver gets a duplicate check. The company's checker at the point where the snow is being removed punches the ticket for each load carried away. Another company checker stationed at the dock puncher the ticket for every load dumped. When the ticket is filled the truckman presents it at the office and receives \$1.20 for every

at the office and receives \$1.20 for every load carried as shown by the punches.

The company delegated George R. Welch, a detective, to look out for any check games, as the company is entirely in the hands of its checkers. Welch played the role of checker himself. He said that it was not long before a bargain was made between Hagan and himself. Hagan, he said, paid him \$24, one-third of the amount to be received when the checks were cashed, for six checks, each punched to show ten loads of snow taken from the street. Hagan was supposed to have several trucks work-

of snow taken from the street. Hagan was supposed to have several trucks working, but had none, Welch said.
Hagan paid him the money and received the checks yesterday, Welch said, in a restaurant, where Detectives Curran and Carrette wore. They arrested him. Seery, Welch said, was to punch the tickets at the dook end. Magistrate House held the two men in \$500 bail each for examination on Thursday.

Hagan lives at 428 West Forty-sixth street and Seery at 327 East Twenty-sixth street. Seery denied all knowledge of any scheme.

EXHIBITION of Recently Imported Paintings by Mr.T. Scott Dabo

Kavanagh Art Gallery 18 East 28th Street From Wednesday, February 13th

Until Saturday, February 234

SPOONER ADMITS THAT HE IS FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Warren of Wyoming Says That the Rail-road Rate Bill Shouldn't Be Set Up as an Idel-Confessions Were Made in a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The most of the day in the Senate was devoted to consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and the debate took a wide range. The discussion centred about the committee amendmen declaring that the railroad rate law permitted railroads to grant reduced fares to army officers and their families and for the transportation of army supplies. A point of order had been reserved against the amendment and it was a foregone conclusion that the point would be sustained, but that

did not serve to limit the debate. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts had given notice that he would call up the bill providing for an agricultural bank in the Philippines, but the discussion went on regardless of the fact that it trespassed on the time of the Senator from Massachusetts, and he moved nervously about trying to hasten a conclusion of the consideration of the army bill.

The debate was instructive in some ways For example, it developed the fact that Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is not a standpatter, but agrees with Secretary Taft, who happened to be in the Senate chamber during the debate, in favor of a revision of the tariff. The confession of the Wisconsin Senator was brought out by Mr. Aldrich in a running discussion in which the Rhode Island Senator was contending that the Government ought to pay the same as individuals for whatever it obtained. Mr. Spooner had espoused the view that the Government ought to enjoy commutations of rates in those matters which were for the common good, such as the transportation of the militia and military supplies.

Mr. Aldrich called attention to the fact that up to 1890 certain importations for the Government had paid no customs duties, but since that year Congress had imposed them on the theory that the Government ought to pay the same as its citizens. Mr. Aldrich reminded Mr. Spooner that he had voted for that legislation.

"It is probable that I did," replied Mr. Spooner, "but are we wiser than the fathers of the republic, who held that the Government was entitled to the admission of its supplies free of duty?"

Mr. Aldrich laughed at the introduction of the shades of the fathers.

"Ah, you may smile." said Mr. Spooner. holding aloft his finger deprecatingly. "You cannot answer arguments with a sneer."

Mr. Aldrich contended that as the people Mr. Aldrich contended that as the paid ultimately for transportation charges it would be just as well for the Government to deal equitably and observe the same limitations it imposed on its citizens in regard to transportation rates. "Why Imitations it imposed on its citizens in regard to transportation rates. "Why should not the Government pay the same that the individual shipper pays?" he asked. "Because the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Wisconsin are competitors as shippers," replied Mr. Spooner, "while the Government, when it transports the army or supplies, competes with no one. Our rate legislation was to prevent discriminations and preserve healthy competition."

tition."

A remark by Mr. Aldrich about protection brought from Mr. Spooner the confession, accompanied by a wave of the hand: "Oh, I am in favor of a revision of the tariff."

Mr. Tillman suggested that if the Government had a right to demand a commutation of rates for transporting supplies for the common good the Post Office Department ought to make the railroads carry the mails free or at more reasonable rates.

Mr. Spooner said he would make a distinction between carrying the mails and

tinction between carrying the mails and transporting military supplies.

As confession seemed to be in order,
Mr. Warren of Wyoming recorded his views
on the railroad rate bill.

on the railroad rate bill.

"I was not so strenuously in favor of the railroad rate bill as some others," said he. "I don't think it is a matter of perfection or divinity. I don't think we should set it up here as an idol to worship."

The Senator said he thought the amendment proposed would only carry out the spirit of the law to equalize burdens of transportation. Some land grant rail-

spirit of the law to equalize burdens of transportation. Some land grant rail-roads were now compelled to carry Government military supplies for 50 per cent. of the regular rates. The amendment proposed only 50 per cent. decrease.

The debate was brought to a close by Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, who instructed his colleagues, particularly Mr. Spooner, on the meaning of such terms as "commerce between the States" and "commerce of the United States." At the conclusion of Mr. Beveridge's speech the Vice-President ruled the amendment out of order and the debate passed into history as academic discussion.

The Army Appropriation bill was then passed.

Just before adjournment Mr. Nelson of Minnesota gave notice that to-morrow he would press the bill granting appeals on behalf of the Government in criminal cases, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts announced that as soon as the appeals bill was disposed of he would press the bill authorizing an agricultural bank in the Philippines.

ADIRONDACK HOTEL BURNED.

The Woman Proprietor of a Rival Hotel Arrested Charged With Arson. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 11 .- The Paliades Hotel, a large summer resort on Brant

Lake, in the lower Adirondacks, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight Sunday morning. There had been no one in the hotel for a week or more and suspicion pointed to incendiarism. Mrs. Edward McAuliff, the owner of the Brant Lake Hotel, on the other side of the lake, the principal business rival of the Palisiades, was known to have a grudge against William Owens, the owner of the Palisades.

Owens, the owner of the Palisades.

An investigation was made and she was tracked in the snow from her hotel to the Palisades and back. Beside her trail was found a mitten soaked in kerosene oil and there was evidence at the Palisades that a quantity of kerosene had been used to start the fire which destroyed the hotel. Deputy Sheriff Stone of Warrensburg was sent for and he arrested the woman this morning. She denies the charge of arson made against her.

ABOUT 18,000

Men of Divers Ages Now Practising Law

Ninety-two law students were admitted to practice yesterday by the Appellate Division, of the Supreme Court. In addressing them Presiding Justice Patterson mentioned that about 18,000 men are now practising law in New York city. practising law in New York city.

Among the newly admitted are two sons of John G. Milburn, the Buffalo lawyer, in whose home President McKinley died. They are John G. Milburn, Jr., and Deverseaux Milburn. Among the others are James F. Slevin, John P. Clarke, William V. Grant, Jr., Parmly Hanford, Nathan S. Jerome, Chester Mayer, and J. Edward Quinn.

Asks Order on Marshall Field's Estate

for Taxes. CRICAGO, Feb. 11 .- The Probate Court was petitioned to-day by John R. Thomp-County Treasurer, to enter an order on the executors in the estate of Marshall Field to pay to the County Treasurer \$2,097,796.40 as personal property taxes for the seven years from 1896 to 1906.

The proceedings were heard by Judge Cutting and the court entered an order upon the executors to pay the County Treasurer's claim for 1906, but no order was suitared as to the other years. PITTSBURG COAL CO.

Great Increase of Tonnage-Director in Place of Ex-President Robbins

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg Coal Company in Jersey City yesterday the directors were relected with the exception of Francis L. Robbins, who retired. William Flynn was elected in his place. Until last year Mr. Robbins was president of the company. At that time he retired from the active managevoluntarily and was made chairman directors. Mr. Robbins now becomes

ment voluntarily and was made chairman of the directors. Mr. Robbins now becomes president of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, a subsidary. It was said vesterday that this change was also entirely voluntarily.

The report for 1906 showed an increase in gross earnings of 63 per cent. and the largest tonnage in the company's history, an increase of 23 per cent.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Local stockholders of the Pittsburg company, a \$100,000,000 concern, are much at sea to-night over the annual report which was handed them today in neat pamphlet form about the same hour that the stockholders' meeting was called at Jersey City. One-half of the leaves of the book have been clipped out, and at the Pittsburg offices this afternoon stockholders were informed that there were some facts and figures which the Pittsburg Coal Company did not care to have made public at this time. President Taylor, in his report, makes an attack on Mr. Robbins.

ALADYIN HERE TO-DAY.

Leader of the Peasant Party in the Last

Duma to Lecture in This Country. It was announced yesterday that Alexis Aladyin, the leader of the peasant party in the last Russian Duma, would arrive from England to-day on the steamship Majestio of the White Star Line. He comes to address a series of public and private meetings in the interest of the Russian cause and he expects to speak at both Yale and Harvard universities. A committee has been formed in the interest of the movement, which includes the names of the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Percy Grant, John Mulholland, Hamilton Holt, Robert E. Ely, J. M. Price, Kellogg Durland, John Martin, N. W. Tchaykovsky, Arthur E. Bullard, secretary; Mrs. Isabelle Barrows, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Mrs. Miriam Sutro Price, Mrs. Robert, F.

Mrs. Miriam Sutro Price, Mrs. Robert E. Ely and Miss Gertrude Barnum.
Associated with M. Aladyin in his work here will be Nicholas Tchaykovsky, who is one of the few remaining figures of the revolutionary movement in Russia in the

ARREST AFTER FAVOR TO COP.

sold Him Overshoes on Sunday Because He Said Feet Were Cold. Policeman Cash of the West Thirty-

seventh street station bought a pair of rubber overshoes on Sunday from Rudolph L. Shafer when the latter had his store at 758 Tenth avenue open for a few minutes while his boy swept off the snow in front. The policeman paid for the rubbers. Then he arrested Shafer for violating the Sunday law.
This policeman in full uniform came into

"This policeman in full uniform came into my store on Sunday and said his feet were half frozen," said Shafer in the West Side court yesterday. "The rubbers he had were old. Solely to accommodate him I sold him another pair. Then he arrested me I sold nothing to any one else."

"You might well be in better business than that, officer," said Magistrate Wahle. "When a man does a favor of that kind for you it's a fine return to arrest him. I am going to send a report of this to the Commissioner.

"While you are technically guilty of a violation, Mr. Shafer," continued the Magistrate, "you are discharged."

MC CLELLAN WILL APPEAL

From Order Sustaining Attorney-General in Preliminary Ouster Fight.

Eugene L. Richards, personal counsel to ayor McClellan, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a notice of the Mayor's intention to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Leventritt refusing to set aside the service of the summons and complaint in the sult begun by Attorney-General Jackson against the Mayor. The suit is to oust the Mayor from office as a usurper, on the ground that he was not legally elected. Mr. Richards contends that while elected. Mr. Richards contends that while the contempt proceedings against Jackson were pending before Justice Fitts in Albany the Attorney-General had no right to begin any such proceedings as those in the ouster

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills Affecting the District of Columbia Are Considered and Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- About a dozen bills affecting matters in the District of Columbia were passed by the House of Representatives to-day. Among them was one requiring the registration of cases of tuberculosis and providing for the free examination of sputum in suspected cases. Senate bill transferring the water works system to the sole jurisdiction of the commissioners of the District went over as unfinished business.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was sent to conference on the

priation bill was sent to conference on the Senate amendments.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Rules, makes in order on each of the remaining three Saturdays of the session private bills coming from committees other than those on pensions and claims.

Among the bills reported by the committee of the whole to the House were two granting franchises to suburban car lines. One of these the committee amended by fixing the fare at four cents, with the privilege of purchasing eight tickets for a quarter. By a vote of 54 to 61 the House repudiated the amendment, whereupon a point of no quorum was made, and at 5:10 o'clook the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Nominations by the President WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nomi-

To be Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise. District of New York-Louis M. Mertin and Henry M. Clapp. To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisians-Edward I. Seyburn. To be Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise,

District of Baltimore—John J. Bell.
Revenue Cutter Service—To be third Lieutenants, Raymond Lockwood Jack of Virginia, Thomas Andrew Shapley of Connectiout, Wales Alford Benham of Ohio and Philip Francis Roach of Wisconsin. To be United States Marshals-George H. Green, Northern District of Texas; Charles K.

Darlington, District of Massachusetts.

To be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana-Eugene D. trict of New Hampshire—Charles W. Hoitt. Navy—To be Assistant Paymaster—John L.

Chatterton of New York; Capt. George A. Bicknell to be a Rear-Admiral. Postmasters—New York: Chauncey E. Argersinger, at Albany; William B. LeRoy at choes; Lewis B. Jewell at Ovid; Thomas B. Gibson at Walden. Connecticut: James H.

Croker in Fine Health.

Richard Croker., Jr., who arrived yes erday aboard the Cunarder Campania, said he had left his father in the south of France in fine health. The winter in Ireland had proved too severe for the former Tammany chief, and with his son he went to France, taking a trip from Paris to Nice in an automobile.

Young Mr. Croker will exhibit his prise winning buildogs at the dog show. PROPOSED CANAL CONTRACT.

SECRETARY TAFT EXPLAINS IT TO HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Is Terminable After One Year at the Pleasure of the Government-Eight Hour Law Applies to All Work on the Isthmus -Extra Pay for Overtime Work. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Secretary Taft,

President Shonts and General Counsel Rogers of the Panama Canal Commission were before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day to explain the features of the proposed contract for the construction of the canal. It was stated that the contract was ter-

minable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after a year, upon the payment of \$250,000, which should constitute a re lease in full of all claims against the Government. After one-third of the work committed to the contractors shall have been completed, then the contract may be terminated upon the payment of 1 per cent, of the estimated cost of the portion yet remaining to be done. "Does the eight-hour law apply to work

done under the contract?" was asked. "I do not think so," answered General

"Excuse me," interrupted Secretary Taft, but the law does apply to all work on the Isthmus."

And this was accepted as final. In the course of the session, Secretary Taft said that in the month of January 556,000 cubic yards of earth were taken from the Culebra Cut, more than twice as much as was ever removed in any previous month either by the French contractors or by the United States.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, wanted to know whether or not the department was taking any steps to keep the expenditures in connection with the construction of the canal within the limit of cost fixed Congress.

Secretary Taft replied that within fifteen days after the awarding of a contract a board of engineers, two to be appointed by the contractor and three by the War Depart-ment, would fix and determine the amount of work to be done by the contractors, and estimate the cost.

estimate the cost.

Mr. Mann—Suppose that estimate shows
the cost to be in excess of the limitation
fixed by Congress, what will you do?
Secretary Taft—If it is left to me, I'd go

He explained that there was no intent or desire to "drive through" the act of Congress; but that while it was mandatory upon the President to build the canal, the language covering the restriction as to cost was indefinite. He believed that the work should proceed and that Congress would provide the funds.

Mr. Mann—Well, I had rather you would

drive through the law than attempt to go round it.

In the hearing before the committee on appropriations, Saturday, Chairman Shonts told the committee that while President Roosevelt was on the Isthmus the employees in the administrative force there asked the President why they, working more than eight hours a day, should not receive pay and a half for the overtime. The President said he could see no reason and recommended that the commission issue an order to that effect, which he said issue an order to that effect, which he said that body now had under consideration.

This statement deeply interested mem-

This statement deeply interested members of the committee, who saw before them the prospect of a wholly unexpected addition to the cost of the canal, the extent of which could not be foretold or even estimated. They recalled that the canal was exempted from the eight-hour law at the request of the Administration and against the earnest protest of the labor unions. One of the arguments used in support of the provision was that, as the employees had nothing else but work to occupy them on the Isthmus, they preferred to labor ten hours rather than eight. But it was not expected that they would ask to be further remunerated by overtime pay. unerated by overtime pay.

BERRY SPEAKS AGAINST SMOOT. The Arkansas Senator Defends the Right

of the Senate to Unseat Him. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Senator James H. Berry, a one-legged Confederate who will soon relinquish to former Governor Jeff Davis the place in the Senate, which he has occupied for twenty-two years, made spirited speech in the Senate to-day in support of the resolution declaring Senator Reed Smoot of Utah not entitled to his seat. As this will probably be his last extended speech it attracted more than usual interest

Senator Berry defended the right of a majority of the Senate to exclude any member of that body who was found to be disqualified, and took the view that the fact that Senator Smoot had been permitted to take the oath did not waive any dis qualifications found to exist at the time he was sworn in. Mr. Berry declared at the outset that Senator Smoot was his friend, that they had served sogether on committees and he had found his Mormon

committees and he had found his Mormon colleague ever courteous and obliging.
But Mr. Berry's objections were directed against the alleged influence exercised by the Mormon Church in politics, the admissions of Joseph Smith, the president of that Church, that he practised polygamy, and the fact that Senator Smoot, as an Apostle of the Church and subservient to the president, had at least condoned the president, had at least condoned polygamy. For that reason he advised unseating the Utah Senator, not so much as a personal rebuke to him, but as a notice to the Mormon Church that it could not

to the Mormon Church that it could not continue to counsel or defend polygamy in violation of law and at the same time claim the protection of the law.

The story of the Mountain Meadow massacre was revived by Senator Berry. The victims were mostly Arkansas people and the Arkansas Senator related personal experiences of that affair.

In conclusion he said that when Lee leid

experiences of that affair.

In conclusion he said that when Lee laid down his sword at Appomattox he promised "peace and submission to law." The ex-Confederate had kept the faith, he declared, but while the Mormons had promised as one of the considerations of Statehood that they would refrain from polygamy, eight they would refrain from polygamy, eight of the twelve Apostles practised it and the president of the Church defended it.

GERMAN TARIFF CONFERENCES.

Dr. North, Head of the Special Commission Sent to Berlin, Has Returned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Dr. S. D. N. North, Director of the Census, who is the head of the special tariff commision sent by the Government to Germany, has re by the Government to Germany, nas re-turned to Washington, and to-day con-ferred with Secretary Root. Dr. North says that his conferences with the German commission and others on Berlin were most satisfactory. Although there is no official anhouncement it is definitely understood what the American commission reached that the American commission reached conclusions which will form the basis of a commercial treaty if Secretary Root deems it advisable to send one to Congress at this time. It is likely that the treaty wil

have to do with customs administration rather than reciprocity. Frederick Achenbach of Missouri was to-day appointed confidential customs agent of the United States Treasury at Berlin, succeeding D. J. Partello, who has been in succeeding D. J. Partello, who has been in the foreign service of the Treasury for many years. Mr. Partello's resignation, which it is understood was called for, took place on February 1. Mr. Achenbach will make his headquarters at Berlin, as did Mr. Partello, and his field of operations will cover all of eastern Germany.

Wm. Alden Smith Takes the Oath as Senator. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-William Alden Smith took the oath of office to-day as Senator from the State of Michigan for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Russell A. Alger. The term of Senator Alger would have expired March 4 next, and Mr. Smith, who was a mamber of the House, had already been elected for the full term.

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For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and, All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal., in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," says: "Mineral waters, especially the DUFFALO LITHIA WATER advocates." Also, under "Albuminu- "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is highly recomria," he says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER mended."

George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal, August 22, 1896, says. "There is no remedy as absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, economics as a superior No. 2, e Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where albumin is found in the urine, as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal

T, Griswold Comstock, A.M., M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have often BUFFALO LITHIA WATER conditions and in Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renai Colic, and always with the most satisfactory results. In Renai Calculi, where there is an excess of Uric Acid, it is

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A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.

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NEW PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

It Carries No Appropriation, but Authorizes the Purchase of Sites, &c.

Washington, Feb. 11.-A general public building bill, carrying no appropriations, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Dr. Bartholdt of Missouri, chairman of the committee. It provides that hereafter in constructing public buildings the Secretary of the Treasury is required to provide for all branches of the public service in the city in which the building is to be erected; that sites shall be puring is to be erected; that sites shall be purchased for post offices at Clarinda, Ia., Ocala, Fla., and Owasso, Mich.; that the Secretary of the Treasury may accept the building now used for a post office at Perry, Okla., also a strip of ground between the post office building and the river at Des Moines, Ia., and a site for the building at Mason City, Ia.; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall convey to the city of Reno. Nev., for street purposes a 20 foot strip of the post office site in that city and sell part of the site for the Cedar Rapids, Ia., building for not less than \$15,000, to be added to the appropriation; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared plans and specifications for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The opmmittee appointed to investigate postal conditions in New York and report the needs of the service is authorized to report at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress.

CHARGES AGAINST THE B. & O. The Peabody Coal Company Accuses It of

Discrimination WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day gave a hearing on the complaint of the Peabody Coal Company of Ohio against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is alleged by the coal company that inadequate transportation facilities were furnished by the railroad, that on this account it had been compelled to cancel contracts for the de-livery of its coal, and that other coal companies in the same vicinity owned or operated by railroad official swere not so discriminated against.

discriminated against.

William Job, president of the coal company, testified that his company had been compelled to give up a contract with the Northwestern Coal Company, which desired the deliveries of 120,000 tons of coal for its lake trade. He declared that the railroad promised to furnish his company with sufficient cars to carry out the provisions of the contract, but that the promise was not carried out.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The battleship Rhode Island has arrived at the New York Rhode Island has arrived at the New York yard, the cruiser St. Louis at Hampton Roads, the gunboat Paducah at Moblie, the gunboat Scorpion at Miami, and the torpedo boats Whipple, Worden, Truxtun, Macdonough and Hull at Santiago.

The cruiser Yankton has sailed from Guantanamo for Ponce, and the tug Apache from the New York rand for a wreding.



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HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE.

Centralization of Government Power to Be Discussed March 22. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.-The annual Harvard-Princeton debate will be held this year at Princeton on March 22. Princeton has sent up to Harvard the following sub-

ject for the debate: "Resolved, That the present distribution of power between the Federal and State Governments is not adapted to modern conditions and should be adjusted in the line of further centralization of power."
Harvard will have the choice of sides.

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There is no beverage more de-

licious, particularly at this season.

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